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ROYSTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1934



Barnsley :

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—
1935,

Subd
20/8.



ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1934.

Councillor G. H. COOKE (*Chairman*).

„ W. WESTWOOD (*Vice-Chairman*).

„ J. BERRY.

„ S. COOKSEY, J.P.

„ T. DYER.

„ G. A. GRIFFITHS, M.P.

„ H. E. HOLMES, J.P.

„ W. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

„ W. MORRIS.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—

HENRY BURTON PARE, M.B., Ch.B.

Sanitary Inspector and Waterworks Manager—

WILLIAM PARKS, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Royston Urban District Council.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT, 1934.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1934. This Report has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1417 issued by the Ministry of Health, and is classified as an "Ordinary" Report.

There have not been any outstanding developments during the last year. The general health of the Township has been uniformly good. The Vital Statistics show that the Death Rate is the lowest since 1926, and the Birth Rate has slightly increased on the 1933 figure. I am pleased to report that the Infantile Mortality is the lowest on record. This is attributable, I think, to the work done at the Child Welfare Centre, and the provision of milk to expectant mothers as well as to the children. The prevalent use of dried milk in the feeding of infants, instead of the fly-infected condensed variety, is a distinct advance in infant feeding, and as a result of this there have been no deaths from infantile Diarrhoea in spite of the hot dry summer.

I regret that I had to advise the closing of the Swimming Baths on account of pollution of the water. A continuance of their use would probably have resulted in an epidemic of sore throats if not more serious disease.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Urban District covers an area of 1,050 acres, and the population according to the Registrar General's estimate for the middle of 1934 is 7,752. This figure is used throughout this Report in the calculation of the Vital Statistics.

The number of Inhabited Houses according to the rate books is 1,916. The Rateable Value at the close of the year was £22,634, and the sum represented by a 1d. Rate is £88.

Vital Statistics.

	Total	Males	Females
Live Births (Legitimate) ...	149	73	76
(Illegitimate) ...	5	4	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	154	77	77

	Total	Males	Females
Still-Births	5	4	1
Deaths	73	44	29
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population—19·86			
Death Rate ,, ,,			9·42

Number of Women dying in consequence of Childbirth :

From Puerperal Sepsis	... 1
Other Puerperal Causes	... 1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :

Legitimate, 6	Illegitimate, 1
---------------	-----------------

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births—45·45

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	1
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	0
,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	... ..	0

Causes of Death, 1934.

	Total	Males	Females
Measles	1	1	0
Influenza	1	1	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	1	3
Cancer, malignant disease	8	3	5
Diabetes... ..	2	0	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	4	2	2
Heart Disease	15	12	3
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	2	0
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	7	3	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	1	0
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0	1
Other Puerperal Causes	1	0	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	6	5	1
Senility	3	2	1
Suicide	2	0	2
Other Violence	4	4	0
Other Defined Diseases	8	6	2
TOTAL ..	73	44	29

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality.

The following Table shows the Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality for Royston as compared with that of England and Wales during the year 1934 :—

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	—	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63
132 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53
London ...	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67
ROYSTON ...	19.8	0.64	9.4 *11.5	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.95	0.00	45

(*This figure is calculated in accordance with Memo. 5, 1935, of the Registrar General. It is the "Comparable" Death Rate, being the Crude Death Rate multiplied by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General. The Comparability Factor for Royston is given as 1.23, and after the Crude Death Rate is multiplied by this Factor it becomes comparable with the rates given for England and Wales as above. This adjustment is to compensate for any difference in the nature of the population of the District).

Table showing Death Rate, Birth Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for Royston for the last 9 years.

Year		Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate
1926	...	8·8	..	20·7	...	75·3
1927	...	12·3	...	21·1	...	92·1
1928	...	11·3	...	25·7	...	96·4
1929	...	11·9	...	22·7	...	131·7
1930	...	9·6	...	21·3	...	62·8
1931	..	13·4	...	20·5	...	86·6
1932	...	9·5	...	21·1	...	82·8
1933	...	10·8	...	17·6	...	65·7
1934	...	9·4	...	19·9	...	45·5

General Provision of Health Services.

1. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases of Infectious Disease are removed to Kendray Isolation Hospital at Barnsley, where treatment is available for patients from this District by arrangement with the Barnsley Corporation. Smallpox cases are isolated at Lundwood Isolation Hospital.

2. TUBERCULOSIS.

The West Riding County Council provide Sanatorium treatment at the various Sanatorias under their Medical Officer of Health.

3. GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Surgical and Accident Cases are admitted to the Barnsley Beckett Hospital and Leeds Infirmary.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment is offered at the Clinics at Barnsley and Leeds.

5. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The District is very well served in this respect. For general use a new Austin Ambulance was recently provided out of the Miners' Welfare Fund. The Fund did not, however, provide for the running of the ambulance, and this is now controlled by a voluntary Ambulance Committee. The following information as to the running of the ambulance is passed on to me by the honorary Secretary to the movement—(your Sanitary Inspector).

The following journeys were made by the ambulance during the year ended December 31st, 1934 :—

	No. of Journeys	Mileage
Leeds ...	74	2,960
Barnsley ...	70	840
Wakefield ...	4	56
Cleckheaton ...	1	50
Birmingham ...	1	240
Local ...	6	12
Total ...	<u>156</u>	<u>4,158</u>

The total running cost during the year was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Driver ...	107	0	0
Petrol and Oil ...	24	4	0
Insurance, etc. ...	13	15	4
Repairs ...	0	5	1
	<u>£145</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

The Committee make a nominal charge of approximately 3d. per mile for the use of the ambulance, and from these fees an amount of £61 12s. 9d. was received.

The deficit of £83 11s. 8d. was made up by donations to the fund, and by the proceeds from social functions organised by the Committee.

It is the aim of the Committee, by keeping the hire charges at the present low figure of 3d. per mile, to continue an ambulance service within reach of all inhabitants of the District.

It may be mentioned that following requests for the use of the ambulance in adjoining Parishes (in the Hemsworth and Barnsley Rural Districts) the Committee are at present considering an extension of the area of service.

The following equipment is provided by the Committee for use in conjunction with the ambulance :—“ Novox ” Resuscitation Apparatus and an “ Eve-Riley ” Rocking Stretcher. The ambulance has been recently fitted with pneumatic bed and pillows, and automatic interual hot water heating apparatus.

The ambulance and equipment are kept in an ambulance station provided and maintained by the Council. This was erected during last year at an approximate cost of £450.

Cases of Infectious Disease are transported by motor ambulances belonging to the Kendray Isolation Hospital.

A motor ambulance is also maintained at the neighbouring colliery for Accident Cases.

6. **MATERNITY HOSPITALS.**

Maternity Cases are dealt with at Beckett Hospital, and the Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, Leeds.

7. **CHILD WELFARE.**

There is an efficient Child Welfare Centre under the control of the West Riding County Council. Weekly sessions are held with doctor and nurse in charge. The administration is considerably helped by voluntary workers.

8. **ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.**

This is held at the Child Welfare Centre.

9. **MORTUARY.**

A Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room is provided and maintained by the Urban District Council.

**Prevalence of and Control over
Infectious Disease.**

1. **SMALLPOX.**

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year. The last notification of this disease was on June 7th, 1930.

2. **SCARLET FEVER.**

14 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1934, as against 18 during 1933. All these cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital.

3. **DIPHTHERIA.**

Six cases of Diphtheria were notified. In view of the prevalence of this disease during 1934 this is a very satisfactory figure, and Royston appears to have been fortunate enough to escape the epidemic. Towards the end of the year arrangements were in progress for the immunisation of school children against this disease. (This was carried out by me for the West Riding County Council in January this year, when over 800 school children were immunised. This represents approximately 50 per cent. of the total school children.)

4. **CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.**

No case of this disease was notified during 1934. This is the first year which has been entirely free from Cerebro-spinal Meningitis since 1930.

5. **DISINFECTION.**

Disinfection was carried out in all houses where infectious disease occurred, in addition to certain other premises where this procedure was requested. The total number of houses so treated is 26.

The following Table shows the number of cases of Disease notified during the last nine years :—

	Smallpox			Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		TOTAL
1926	...	0	...	2	...	2	...	0	...	4
1927	...	0	...	10	...	2	...	0	...	12
1928	...	0	...	15	...	0	...	0	...	15
1929	...	0	...	53	...	0	...	0	...	53
1930	...	19	...	32	...	4	...	0	...	55
1931	...	0	...	10	...	7	...	4	...	21
1932	...	0	...	17	...	2	...	15	...	34
1933	...	0	...	18	...	2	...	3	...	23
1934	...	0	...	14	...	6	...	0	...	20

Table showing Analysis of cases of Infectious Disease notified during year 1934.

Notifiable Disease	Age Groups												Total Cases removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
	At all Ages	Year												
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	14	...
Diphtheria	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
TOTALS	1	2	...	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	20	...

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

During the year 17 cases of Tuberculosis were notified. The following statement shows the state of the Register as compared with the previous year :

No. of Cases on Register.							
			Males		Females		Total
31st Dec., 1933	...	...	42	...	25	...	67
31st Dec., 1934	...	...	52	...	28	...	80
Cases added during year	...	...	13	...	4	...	17
Cases deducted during year :							
	Death	...	3	...	1	...	4
	Cured	...	0	...	0	...	0

The administrative arrangements for dealing with cases of Tuberculosis are under the control of the West Riding County Council. Local work is carried out by your staff in connection with the inspection and disinfection of houses of patients, the selection of open-air sleeping sites, and disinfection of the structures before removal.

It was again unnecessary for any action to be taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. PARE, M.B., Ch.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Royston Urban District Council.**SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1934.**

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work carried out in this department during the year ended December 31st, 1934.

An outstanding feature of the year's work is the attention paid to Slum Clearance. Following the recent circular of the Minister of Health three small Clearance Areas are being dealt with, and this application of the 1930 Housing Act has called for the careful attention of the Health Department. Detailed reference to these Schemes will be made under the section of this Report which is devoted to Housing.

Notice will also be taken of the serious shortage of water which prevailed throughout the whole of the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.**(a) Water Supply.**

The Township receives its water supply in bulk from the County Borough of Barnsley, being serviced by the Council's mains from a reservoir at Smithies Hill. The supply continues to be satisfactory as to quality.

The drought which was experienced in 1933 was continued throughout the greater portion of 1934, the reserve supply being in consequence very seriously depleted. Restrictions as to the use of water, which were in operation at the commencement of the year, were continued until December 13th, 1934, when following a rainy period they were withdrawn. At the close of the year, although the reservoirs were only 60 per cent. full, there had been for several weeks a gradual increase in the supply. The restrictions were withdrawn on the date mentioned on the assumption that if the rainfall throughout the winter continues to be normal the reservoirs will reach a normal state about March.

Following this shortage of water schemes have been considered for the construction of a borehole in the Welfare Park. Owing to the limitations as to the use of water the Open-air Swimming Bath was closed, after being open only a fortnight, and the Bowling Greens were closed on account of their dry condition. It was then decided that a scheme should be considered with a view to the Park and its amenities having an independent water supply.

The restrictions being now withdrawn this scheme has been temporarily postponed.

The total consumption for the year (excluding the amount supplied to Notton) was 31,681,000 gallons, which represents an average consumption of 11.16 gallons per head per day, as compared with 14.5 gallons per head per day during 1933.

No alterations or extensions took place, with the exception of minor extensions to water mains on account of building development.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no important extension of the sewerage of the area. Steady progress was maintained in improving the character and sufficiency of arrangements for the drainage of individual property. Further particulars will be given under the Table showing defects remedied and nuisance abated.

(c) Rivers and Streams.

Long standing pollution of a stream was found to be due to a defect in a nearby sewer, this being immediately remedied. No other pollution of streams in the area was detected.

(d) Closet Accommodation.

Particulars of the various types of sanitary convenience in use in the District are as follows:—

Type					No.
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	1,402
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	0
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	0
Privies	...	...	(Revised figures)		361

Although there are still many Privies which need converting to Water Closets, this work, which has been carried out under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875, was suspended on account of the water shortage. In consequence no conversion took place during 1934. This setback was unfortunate, as the steady but constant conversion of Privies to Water Closets had been a decided improvement to the District.

The retention of many old and inaccessible Privy Middens also seriously interferes with the work of refuse collection, and it is hoped to resume this work of conversion now that the Water Supply has reached its normal state.

(e) Public Cleansing.

A new collection vehicle was purchased in June, 1934, and the collection of house and trade refuse is now carried out by the following staff and transport under my control:—

- 1 2-ton Ford Motor Vehicle
- 1 Driver
- 2 Loaders
- 1 Controlled Tip Attendant
- Extra Assistance on 99 days by 1 Horse and Cart and Driver
- 1 Extra Loader on 89 days

The new motor vehicle which was purchased in June is an improvement on the previous vehicle. It is fitted with dust proof sliding steel covers, which are arranged so that it is only necessary to uncover a small portion of the body for loading.

Collection is made from the following receptacles :—

Dustbins	...	...	1128
Dry Ashpits	...	...	136
Privy Middens	...	...	201

Collection.

Dustbins are emptied every seven days, and Dry Ashpits and Privy Middens on the average once every five weeks.

The following Table shows the number of receptacles emptied, together with the estimated weight :—

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
			TONS
Dustbins	58,656	1,657	1,781
Dry Ashpits	1,233	986	1,035
Privy Middens	2,010	1,082	1,190
Trade Refuse		204	123
Total		3,929	4,129

The estimated weight is calculated from test weighings, which are taken periodically. Based on this estimate, the amount of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was 29·1 cwts, which is an increase on last year's figure. The average figure for 1932 for England and Wales was 17·0 cwts. It will be seen therefore that there is a very heavy output of refuse in this District.

There were no serious complaints, and the work of refuse collection was carried out satisfactorily throughout the year.

Disposal.

With the exception of 83 loads which were tipped on to land at the farmer's request, the whole of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping methods. This method of disposal was again conducted successfully throughout the year, and there were no complaints.

Costing.

The following Table gives details of expenditure, showing cost of collection and disposal of refuse for the year ended 31st March, 1935:

PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.**DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, Year ending 31st March, 1935.**

Item	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Collection—						
Wages	526	19	10			
Petrol	92	0	6			
Oil and Paraffin ...	9	2	0			
Vehicle Repairs ...	3	8	10			
Tax	30	0	0			
Disinfectants	5	10	0			
Horse Corn	8	0	0			
Tools and Sundries ...	5	9	10			
				680	11	0
Refuse Disposal—						
Wages	165	13	4			
Tools and Sundries ...	3	5	6			
				168	18	10
Total Expenditure—Collection and Disposal				849	9	10
Add for Loan Charges or Depreciation of Vehicle				60	0	0
TOTAL ..				909	9	10
Street Cleaning				26	12	0
Grand Total				936	1	10

Public Cleansing Service. Annual Costing Statement, Year ending 31st March, 1935.

House and Trade Refuse	(1) Total Cost	(2) Cost per Ton	(3) Cost per 1,000 Population	(4) Cost per 1,000 Premises	(5) Equivalent Rate in £	(6) Percentage of (5) to Total Rates in £
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cost of Collection (excluding Loan Charges)	680	3 3	87 8 0	351 5 0	8·19d.	5·3 %
Cost of Disposal (excluding Loan Charges)	169	0 10	21 14 0	87 5 0	2·04d.	1·3 %
Cost of Collection and Disposal (excluding Loan Charges)	849	4 1	109 2 0	438 10 0	10·23d.	6·6 %
Cost of Collection and Disposal (including Loan Charges)	909	4 5	116 18 0	469 12 0	10·95d.	7·06 %

Number of Loads collected	...	3,929	Estimated Population	...	...	7,752
Total Tonnage collected	...	4,129	Number of Houses or Premises	...	...	1,986
Average Length of Haul (return)	1½ miles		Rateable Value of District	...	...	£22,634
Output of Refuse per 1,000 Population	531 tons		Product of 1d. Rate	...	...	£83
			Total Rates in £	...	...	15/6

Comparative Costing Statement of Different Districts in England and Wales.

(Note.—The following figures are extracted from the Annual
Report of the Ministry of Health for 1933-34)

Class and Number of Authorities, Year ending 31st March, 1933	Average Costs per Ton, including Loan and Depreciation Charges		
	Collection	Disposal	Total
	s. d,	s. d.	s. d.
83 County Boroughs ..	8 7	4 1	12 8
28 Metropolitan Boroughs ..	8 9	8 6	20 1
107 Other Boroughs ...	8 3	4 3	12 5
111 Urban Districts... ..	8 0	3 0	10 2
329 Districts (Gen. Average)	8 10	4 9	13 5
ROYSTON—			
Year ended 31st March, 1933	4 5	0 8	5 1
Year ended 31st March, 1934	3 11	0 8	4 7
Year ended 31st March, 1935	3 7	0 10	4 5

(f) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**(1) *Number and nature of Inspections.*

During the year the following visits and inspections were made :

Nature of Inspection	No. of Visits Paid
Bakelhouses	7
Cinemas and Music Halls	8
Cowsheds and Dairies	19
Factories and Workshops	26
Food and Drugs	6
Housing	172
Ice Cream	3
Infectious Diseases... ..	28
Keeping of Animals	14
Markets	11
Meat Shops and Stores	29
Miscellaneous (under Public Health Acts) ..	182
Petroleum Acts	15
Public Cleansing	89
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	3
Refuse Disposal	98
Schools	8
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	531
T.B. Shelters	3
Verminous Premises	11
Waterworks Clauses Acts	157
Work in progress	467
Total	<u>1,837</u>

(2) *Number of Notices Served.*

The following Table shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and other conditions dangerous to health :—

Number of Notices Served.

NOTICES	Number Served	Complied with	Not Complied with	Work done in default	Out- standing 31/12/34
Informal ...	85	84	1	0	0
Statutory ...	127	126	1	1*	0
Total ...	212	210	2	1	0

*This was an instance where notice was served on an Owner under the Waterworks Clauses Act to repair a burst service pipe. The Owner refused to comply with the notice, and the work was carried out in default. Court proceedings were then taken by the Council against the Owner concerned, but the summons was dismissed.

Statutory Notices Served.

Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875	...	29
„ 17, Housing Act, 1930	...	2
Waterworks Clauses Act, 1863	...	96
		<hr/>
		127
		<hr/>

(3) Record of Nuisances abated and work done.

As a result of action by this Department the following housing defects were remedied :—

Brickwork or Stonework repaired	...	5
Roofs made water-tight	...	6
Spoutings repaired	...	6
Rain Water Pipes repaired or renewed	...	8
Damp Walls remedied	...	3
Flashings repaired	...	2
Doors repaired or renewed	...	4
Windows repaired or renewed	...	15
Floors repaired	...	6
Plaster repaired	...	12
Rooms replastered	...	2
Staircases repaired	...	2
Fireplaces repaired	...	6
Ovens repaired or renewed	...	3
Coppers renewed	...	7
Chimney Flues repaired	...	3
New Sinks (complete) provided	...	2
New Sink Waste only provided	...	5
Taps repaired	...	480
Taps renewed	...	35
Flooding in Cellar abated	...	2
Outbuildings repaired	...	11
Water Service Pipes repaired	...	38
Water Closets repaired	...	3
Flushing Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	27
Choked Drains cleansed	...	69
New Drains provided	...	11
Fixed Ashpits discontinued	...	14
New Dustbins provided	...	71
Nuisances from keeping animals abated	...	7
Yard Surfaces paved or Paving repaired	...	5
Verminous Houses cleansed	...	11
Dirty Houses cleansed	...	3
Dirty Yards cleansed	...	14
		<hr/>
		898
		<hr/>

Housing.

The following statistics indicate the work done under the Housing Acts:—

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	67
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	172
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	35
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	137
(3)		Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	*21
(4)		Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	26

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	12
---	----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
(2)	Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
	(a) By Owners ...	2
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil

*These 21 Houses are contained in three Clearance Areas under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 1. The Resolution of the Council declaring these to be Clearance Areas was passed on June 4th, 1934, and a Public Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on November 20th, 1934. Objections were lodged by two of the Owners and one Lessee of a Slaughterhouse which is included, and up to the end of the year the Minister's decision had not been received.

Re-housing arrangements are however being made, and the Council have accepted a tender for the erection of 26 Houses in Cross Lane. This work is now proceeding.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices— | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... .. | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | ... | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | Nil |
| (2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate Tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate Tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | Nil |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**(a) Milk Supply.**

The Dairies and Farms in the District have been frequently inspected, and no serious defect was found. Verbal instruction was given on one occasion in regard to the limewashing of a cowshed, and the matter was given prompt attention.

The following list shows the persons and premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

No. of persons registered as Cowkeepers	...	5
No. of premises registered as Cowsheds	...	5
No. of Cowkeepers who are also Retailers of Milk		5
No. of persons registered as Dairymen only	...	2
No. of persons resident outside District who are registered as retailers of milk	... ..	6
Total No. of persons registered as Retailers	...	12
No. of cows on registered premises (approx.)	...	48

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

This is administered by the West Riding County Council, and their Veterinary Inspector made two examinations of the dairy cows. The health and cleanliness of the cattle was reported to be good.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

One supplementary licence was issued to retail bottled pasteurised milk in the area.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Again great attention was paid to the supervision of foods, particularly meat. Premises where foodstuffs are prepared were periodically visited, and frequent inspections were made of shops, stalls, and vehicles where food was exposed for sale.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

As previously stated 531 visits were paid to slaughterhouses, and following the receipt of 522 notices under the above Regulations of intention to slaughter, the following animals were inspected :—

Beasts	...	...	...	279
Calves	...	...	...	14
Sheep	...	...	...	361
Pigs	...	...	..	500
Total				<u>1,154</u>

Six of the pigs were slaughtered on cottage premises, and against last year's figure of 132 this shows a favourable reduction.

The number of animals slaughtered in the District represent about 70 per cent. of the total consumption, and I am pleased to report that more than 90 per cent. of the animals killed in this area were inspected.

It was found necessary to condemn the following carcasses and organs :—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	...	Carcase of beef and all organs
		One forequarter of beef
		Four beasts' heads and tongues
		Seven pair beasts' lungs
		Two pigs' heads
		One pig's liver
		One pig's mesentery
<i>Actinomycosis</i>	...	One beast's head and tongue
<i>Cirrhosis</i>...	...	Six beasts' livers
<i>Multiple Abscesses</i>		Two beasts' livers

The whole of the condemned meat was voluntarily surrendered.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

15 Licenses were issued to butchers to slaughter animals. The whole of the animals are now slaughtered by means of captive bolt pistols, sheep having been included by a Resolution of the Council which took effect on Nov. 1st, 1934. No contravention of this Act was observed.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

The Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928, is administered by the County Council. A scheme is operated whereby an Inspector of the Local Authority may obtain samples of milk on their behalf, and these are submitted to the County Analyst.

During the year 6 samples were taken under this scheme. All were reported "genuine," with the exception of one which was stated to be deficient in fatty solids. A warning was issued by the County Council to the vendor.

(d) Bakehouses.

There are three Bakehouses in the District, none of which are underground. Nine inspections were made during the year, and three defects or nuisances dealt with.

Table of Milk Samples taken in 1934.

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preservative	Remarks
1	1.0315	12.12	3.32	8.80	.72	...	Genuine
2	1.0327	13.74	4.41	9.33	.76	...	Do.
3	1.0314	12.32	3.52	8.80	.70	...	Do.
4	1.0323	12.80	3.72	9.08	.74	..	Do.
5	1.0326	11.56	2.58	8.98	.72	...	Deficient in Milk Fat
6	1.0314	12.90	4.00	8.90	.72	...	Genuine

Factories and Workshops Act.

The following Table is that required by the Home Office and shows the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act:

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	7	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	19	0	0
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)...	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	26	0	0

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			No. of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	0	0
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	0	0
Other Nuisances	1	1	0	0
TOTAL ...	4	4	0	0

In conclusion I tender my thanks to the Council and fellow officials for their co-operation and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PARKS,

*Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent, and
Waterworks Manager*

